

EXHIBIT A

Exhibit A
Page 1 / 5

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE[®] COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

Boston • New York

Exhibit A

Page 2/5

Words are included in this Dictionary on the basis of their usage. Words that are known to have current trademark registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

American Heritage® and the eagle logo are registered trademarks of Forbes Inc. Their use is pursuant to a license agreement with Forbes Inc.

Copyright © 2000, 1997, 1993 by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of Houghton Mifflin Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Reference Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 222 Berkeley Street, Boston MA 02116.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The American heritage college dictionary. — 3rd ed.

p. cm.
ISBN 0-395-66917-0 (plain edge). — ISBN 0-395-67161-2 (thumb edge). — ISBN 0-395-66918-9 (deluxe binding).

1. English language—Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms.

PE1628.A6227 1993
423—dc20

92-42124
CIP

Manufactured in the United States of America

For information about this and other Houghton Mifflin trade and reference books and multimedia products, visit The Bookstore at Houghton Mifflin on the World Wide Web at <http://www.hmco.com/trade/>.

Exhibit A
page 3/5bongo¹
Boocercus eurycerusbongo²
Bongo drumsbontebok
Damaliscus dorcas

melon-shaped mold. [Fr. < its shape. See *homb*.]
bombed (bômd) *adj.* Slang. Intoxicated; drunk.
bomb·er (bôm'ar) *n.* 1. A combat aircraft designed to carry and drop bombs. 2. One who makes and sets off bombs.
3. Upstate New York & Illinois. See submarine 2. See Regional Note at submarine.
bomb·proof (bôm'prôf') *adj.* Designed and constructed to resist destruction by a bomb.
bomb·shell (bôm'shêl') *n.* 1. An explosive bomb. 2. A shocking surprise.

bomb·sight (bôm'sit') *n.* A device in a combat aircraft for determining the point at which to drop a bomb.

bom·by·cid (bôm'bi-sid) *n.* A moth of the family Bombycidae, which includes the silkworms. [< NLat. *Bombycidae*, family name < Lat. *bombyx*, silkworm. See *bombazine*.]

Bo·mu (bô'môo). A river of central Africa rising in SE Central African Republic and flowing c. 805 km (500 mi) to join the Uele and form the Ubangi R.

Bo·na (bô'na). Mount. A peak, 5,032.5 m (16,500 ft), of S AK at the S end of the Wrangell Mts.

bo·na·fide (bô'na fid', fî'dê, bôn'a) *adj.* 1. Made or carried out in good faith; sincere. 2. Authentic; genuine. See *Syns* at authentic. [Lat. *bona fide*: *bona*, fem. ablative of *bonus*, good + *fide*, ablative of *fidēs*, faith.]

Bo·naire (bô'nâr'). An island of the Netherlands Antilles in the Caribbean Sea off the N coast of Venezuela.

Bo·nam·pak (bô-nâm'pâk). A ruined Mayan city near present-day Tuxtla Gutiérrez in S Mexico.

bo·nan·za (bô-nân'za) *n.* 1. A rich mine, vein, or pocket of ore. 2. A source of great wealth or prosperity. [Sp. < Med. Lat. *bonaccia*, calm sea, blend of Lat. *bonus*, good; see *deu-2**, and Med. Lat. *malacia*, calm sea (< Gk. *malakia* < *malakos*, soft; see *mel-1**).]

Bo·na·parte (bô'nâ-pâr't). Corsican family, all brothers of Napoleon I, including Joseph (1768–1844), king of Naples (1806–08) and Spain (1808–13); Lucien (1775–1840); Louis (1778–1846), king of Holland (1806–10); and Jérôme (1784–1860), king of Westphalia (1807–13). — *Bo·na·part·ism* *n.* — *Bo·na·part·ist* *n.*

Bon·a·ven·ture (bôn'a-vên'chôr) also Bon·a·ven·tu·ra (bôn'a-vên-choôr'â, -tôôr'â, -ryôôr'â), Saint. "the Seraphic Doctor." 1217?–74. Italian theologian and philosopher who advocated direct contemplation of God as the highest goal.

bon·bon (bôn'bôn') *n.* A candy that often has a center of fondant, fruit, or nuts and is coated with chocolate or fondant. [Fr., redup. of *bon*, good < Lat. *bonus*. See *deu-2**.]

bond (bônd) *n.* 1. Something, such as a band, that binds, ties, or fastens things together. 2. Confinement in prison; captivity. Often used in the plural. 3. A uniting force or tie; a link: the *familial bond*. 4. A binding agreement; a covenant. 5. An obligation, such as a promise, by which one is bound. 6. A substance or an agent that causes two or more objects or parts to cohere. 7. The union or cohesion brought about by such a substance or agent. 8. A chemical bond. 9. An overlapping arrangement of bricks or other masonry components in a wall. 10. *Law*. a. A written and sealed obligation, esp. one requiring payment of a stipulated amount of money on or before a given day. b. A sum of money paid as bail or surety. c. A bail bondsman. 11. A certificate of debt issued by a government or corporation guaranteeing payment of the original investment plus interest by a specified future date. 12. The condition of taxable goods being stored in a warehouse until the taxes or duties owed on them are paid. 13. An insurance contract in which an agency guarantees payment to an employer in the event of unforeseen financial loss through the actions of an employee. 14. Bond paper. — *v.* bond·ed, bond·ing, bonds. — *tr.* 1. To mortgage or place a guaranteed bond on. 2. To furnish bond or surety for. 3. To place (an employee, for example) under bond or guarantee. 4. To join securely, as with glue or cement. 5. To join (two or more individuals) in or as if in a nurturing relationship. 6. To lay (bricks, for example) in an overlapping pattern for solidity. — *intr.* 1. To cohere with or as if with a bond. 2. To form a close personal relationship. [ME, var. of *bond* < ON. See *bendh-**.] — *bond·a·ble* *adj.* — *bond·er* *n.*

bond·age (bôn'dij) *n.* 1. The state of one who is bound as a slave or serf. 2. A state of subjection to a force or an influence. 3. The practice of being physically restrained as a means of attaining sexual gratification. 4. Villeinage. [ME < AN < ME *bonde*, serf < OE *bōnda*, husbandman < ON *bōndi*, pr. part. of *būa*, to live. See *bheua-**.]

bond·hold·er (bôn'dhōl'êr) *n.* One that owns a bond certificate of a government or corporation.

bond·ing (bôn'ding) *n.* 1. The formation of close, specialized human relationships, such as those that link parent with offspring. 2. *Dentistry*. A technique for the restoration, repair, or cosmetic improvement of a tooth that involves the application of a high-impact resinous material to the tooth surface.

bond·maid (bôn'dmâd') *n.* A woman bondservant. [BOND (WOMAN) + MAID.]

bond·man (bôn'dmân) *n.* A male bondservant. [ME < *bonda*, serf. See *BONDAGE*.]

bond paper *n.* A superior grade of strong white paper made wholly or in part from rag pulp.

bond·ser·vant (bôn'd'sûr'vânt) *n.* 1. A person obligated to service without wages. 2. A slave or serf. [BOND(MAN) + SERVANT.]

bonds·man (bôndz'mân) *n.* 1. A person who provides bond or surety for another. 2. A male bondservant.

bond·wom·an (bôn'd'wôm'ân) *n.* A woman bondservant. [ME *bondewomman* < *bonde*, serf. See *BONDAGE*.]

bone (bôn) *n.* 1. a. The dense, semirigid, porous, calcified connective tissue forming the major portion of the skeleton of most vertebrates. b. Any of numerous anatomically distinct structures making up the skeleton of a vertebrate animal. c. A piece of bone. 2. *bones*. a. The skeleton. b. The body. c. Material remains. 3. An animal structure or material, such as ivory, resembling bone. 4. Something made of bone or of material used as a corset stay. b. *bones*. Informal. D. 5. *Bones*. The fundamental plan or design, as of the plot of a book. 6. Flat clappers made of bone or wood. — *v.* bone·ing, bones. — *tr.* 1. To remove the bones from. 2. To stiffen (a piece of clothing) with stays, as of whalebone. — *intr.* Informal. To study intensely, usu. at the last minute. *boning up on math.* — *idioms*. bone of contention. The subject of a dispute. bone to pick. Grounds for a complaint or dispute. [ME *bon* < OE *bān*.]

bone ash *n.* The white, powdery calcium phosphate ash of burned bones, used as a fertilizer and in making ceramics.

bone·black also bone black (bôn'blâk') *n.* A black pigment containing about 10 percent charcoal, made by roasting bone in an airtight container.

bone china *n.* Porcelain made of clay mixed with bone ash.

bone·dry (bôn'drî') *adj.* Having no trace of moisture.

bone·fish (bôn'fîsh') *n.*, *pl.* bonefish or -fish·es. A game fish (*Albula vulpes*) of warm shallow waters, having silvery scales. [From its many small bones.]

bone·head (bôn'hêd') *n.* Informal. A stupid person; a fool. — *bone·head·ed* *adj.* — *bone·head·ed·ness* *n.*

bone marrow *n.* The soft, fatty, vascular tissue that fills bone cavities and is the source of red blood cells and white blood cells.

bone meal *n.* A substance made of crushed and ground bones, used as a fertilizer and in animal feed.

bon·er (bôn'êr) *n.* Informal. A blunder or an error. [BON + -ER¹.]

bone·set (bôn'sêt') *n.* Any of several plants of the genus *Patorium* in the composite family, esp. the eastern American species *E. perfoliatum* having clusters of white flower heads. [From its use as a folk medicine.]

bon·ey (bôn'ê) *adj.* Var. of *bony*.

bon·fire (bôn'fir') *n.* A large outdoor fire. [ME *bon*, bone; see *BONE* + *fir*, fire; see *FIRE*.]

bong¹ (bông, bông) *n.* A deep ringing sound. — *v.* bong·ing, bongs. — *tr.* To cause to sound with a deep ringing noise. — *intr.* To make a deep ringing noise. [From *bong*, a water pipe that consists of a vertical tube partially filled with liquid and a small ending in a bowl. [Thai *baung*.]

bon·go¹ (bông'gô, bông'-) *n.* -gos. A large antelope (*Boocercus eurycerus*) of central Africa having a reddish-brown coat with white stripes and spirally twisted horns. [Prob. orig. akin to Lingala *mongu*, antelope.]

bon·go² (bông'gô, bông'-) *n.*, *pl.* -gos or -goes. A pair of connected tuned drums that are played with the hands. [Am.Sp. *bongó*.]

Bon·heur (bôn'êr', -nêr'), Rosa. 1822–99. French painter known for her animal paintings, such as *The Horse*.

bon·ho·mie (bôn'hô-mî) *n.* A pleasant and affable disposition; geniality. [Fr. < *bonhomme*, good-natured man < Lat. *bonus*; see *deu-2** + *homme*, man.]

Bon·i·face (bôn'î-fâs') *n.* Saint. 675?–754. English Catholic missionary active in Germany.

Boniface VIII. 1235?–1303. Pope (1294–1303) who asserted authority over England, France, and Sicily.

bon·ing knife (bôn'ing) *n.* A knife with a narrow, sharp point, used for removing animal bones.

Bo·nin Islands (bôn'in). An archipelago of volcanic islands in the W Pacific Ocean S of Japan.

bo·ni·to (bô-nî'tô) *n.*, *pl.* bonito or -tos. 1. A marine fish of the genus *Sarda*, related to the tuna. 2. Any of several similar fishes, such as the *Sarda*.

bon·kers (bông'kêr) *adj.* Informal. Crazy. [Fr. < *bon*, good + *kêr*, a witticism. [Fr. < *bon*, good + *kêr*, a witticism.]]

bon mot (bôn mô') *n.*, *pl.* bons mots (bôn môts) A clever saying; a witticism. [Fr. < *bon*, good + *mot*, word.]

Bonn (bôn, bôn). The former cap. of West Germany, part on the Rhine R.; founded as a Roman settlement c. A.D. and from 1990–99 the seat of the German government. Pop. 291,291.

Bon·nard (bôn'nâr'), Pierre. 1867–1947. French painter who adhered to an impressionistic style in works.

bon·net (bôn'net) *n.* A superior grade of strong white paper made wholly or in part from rag pulp.

b. Scots. A plane over a automobile.

bon·ne·ville (bôn'ne-vîl) *n.* A place.

bon·ney (bôn'ne) *n.* A place.

bon·ny (bôn'ny) *adj.* Also bon·ny·ly. Physically attractive.

bon·ny·club (bôn'ny-klab) *n.* A club.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

bon·ny·drop (bôn'ny-drop) *n.* A drop.

1380

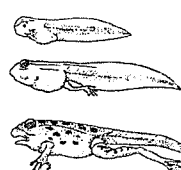
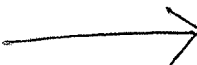
tachy-

Taft



taco

Exhibit A
Page 5/5



tadpole
Development of a
northern leopard frog
Rana pipiens

tachos, speed + -METER.] — tach'o-met'ric (tāk'ō-mēt'rik) *adj.* — tach'om'e'try *n.*

tachy- *pref.* Rapid; accelerated: tachymeter. [Gk. takhu- < takhu-, swift.]

tach'y-car·di·a (tāk'ī-kār'dē-ā) *n.* A rapid heart rate, esp. one above 100 beats per minute in an adult. [TACHY- + Gk. kardia, heart; see CARDIA.]

ta·chy·ra·phy (tā-kīg'rā-fē, tā-) *n.* The art or practice of rapid writing or shorthand, esp. the stenography of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

tach'y·lyte also tach'y·lite (tāk'ō-lit') *n.* A glassy black basalt of volcanic origin. [Ger. Tachylit: Gk. takhu-, tachy- + Gk. lutos, soluble (< luein, to loosen; see leu-).]

ta·chym·e·ter (tā-kīm'ī-tar, tā-) *n.* A surveying instrument used for the rapid determination of distances, elevations, and bearings. — ta·chym'e'try *n.*

tach'y·on (tāk'ē-on') *n.* A hypothetical subatomic particle that travels faster than the speed of light. — tach'y·on'ic *adj.*

tac·it (tās'it) *adj.* 1. Not spoken. 2. Implied by or inferred from actions or statements. 3. Archaic. Not speaking; silent. [Lat. tacitus, silent, p.part. of tacēre, to be silent.] — tac'it·ly *adv.* — tac'it·ness *n.*

tac·i·turn (tās'ī-tūrn') *adj.* Habitually untalkative. [Fr. taciturne < Ofr. < Lat. taciturnus < tacitus, silent. See TACT.] — tac'it·ur'ni·ty (tūr'nī-tē) *n.* — tac'it·turn·ly *adv.*

Tac·i·tus (tās'ī-tās), Publius Cornelius. A.D. 55?–120? Roman historian whose works concern Rome in the 1st cent. A.D.

tack¹ (tāk) *n.* 1. A short light nail with a sharp point and a flat head. 2. *Naut.* a. A line for holding down the weather clew of a course. b. A line for hauling the outer lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom. c. The part of a sail, such as the weather clew of a course, to which this line is fastened. d. The lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. 3. *Naut.* a. The position of a vessel relative to the side from which the wind is blowing. b. The act of changing a sailing vessel's course by bringing the bow across the wind. c. The distance or leg sailed between changes of position or direction. 4. a. A course of action meant to minimize opposition to the attainment of a goal. b. An approach, esp. one of a series of changing approaches. 5. A large loose stitch made as a temporary binding or as a marker. 6. Stickiness, as that of a newly painted surface. — *v.* tacked, tack'ing, tacks. — *tr.* 1. To fasten or attach with or as if with a tack. 2. To fasten or mark (cloth or a seam, for example) with a loose basting stitch. 3. To put together loosely and arbitrarily: *tacked some stories together in an attempt to write a novel.* 4. To add as an extra item; append. 5. *Naut.* To bring (a vessel) into the wind in order to change course or direction. — *intr.* 1. *Naut.* a. To change the direction or course of a vessel by bringing the bow across the wind. b. To change tack: *The ship tacked to starboard.* 2. To change one's course of action. [ME *tak*, fastener < ONFr. *taque*, prob. of Gmc. orig.] — tack'er *n.*

tack² (tāk) *n.* Food, esp. coarse or inferior foodstuffs. (?)

tack³ (tāk) *n.* The harness for a horse, including the bridle and saddle. [Short for TACKLE.]

tack·le (tāk'al) *n.* 1. The equipment used in a sport or an occupation, esp. in fishing; gear. 2. (also tā'kal). *Naut.* a. A system of ropes and blocks that provides a mechanical advantage, used for lifting weights and controlling spars and rigging. b. A rope and its pulley. 3. *Football.* a. Either of the two line players on a team positioned between the guard and the end. b. This position. c. The act of stopping an opponent carrying the ball, esp. by forcing the opponent to the ground. — *v.* -led, -ling, -les. — *tr.* 1. To take on and wrestle with (an opponent or a problem, for example). 2. *Football.* To make a tackle on (an opponent carrying the ball). 3. To harness (a horse). — *intr.* *Football.* To tackle an opponent. [ME *takel* < MDu. or MLGer.] — tack'ler *n.*

tack·ling (tāk'ling) *n.* Gear; tackle.

tack'y¹ (tāk'ē) *adj.* -i·er, -i·est. Slightly adhesive or gummy to the touch; sticky. [< TACK¹.] — tack'y·ness *n.*

tack'y² (tāk'ē) *adj.* -i·er, -i·est. *Informal.* 1. Neglected and in a state of disrepair. 2. a. Lacking style or good taste; tawdry. b. Distasteful or offensive; tasteless. [< *tackey*, an inferior horse.] — tack'y·ly *adv.* — tack'y·ness *n.*

Tac·na (tāk'nā, tāk'nā). A town of S Peru N of Arica, Chile; became part of Peru in 1929. Pop. 97,173.

ta·co (tā'kō) *n.*, *pl.* -cos. A corn tortilla folded around a filling such as ground meat or cheese. [Am.Sp. < Sp., plug, wad of bank notes.]

Ta·co·ma (tā-kō'mā). A city of W-central WA on an arm of Puget Sound S of Seattle. Pop. 176,664.

Ta·con·ic Mountains (tā-kō'nīk). A range of the Appalachian Mts. rising to 1,163.9 m (3,816 ft).

tac·o·nite (tāk'ō-nīt') *n.* A variety of chert containing magnetite and hematite, mined as an iron ore. [After the Taconic (MOUNTAINS).]

tact (tākt) *n.* 1. Acute sensitivity to what is proper and appropriate in dealing with others, including the ability to speak or act without offending. 2. *Archaic.* The sense of touch. [Fr. < Ofr., sense of touch < Lat. *tactus* < p.part. of *tangere*, to touch. See tag-*.]

tact·ful (tākt'fəl) *adj.* Possessing or exhibiting tact; considerate and discreet. — tact'ful·ly *adv.* — tact'ful·ness *n.*

tac·tic (tāk'tīk) *n.* An expedient for achieving a goal; a maneuver. [Fr. *tactique*, tactics < Gk. *taktika*. See TACTICS.]

tac·ti·cal (tāk'tī-kal) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or using tactics. 2. a. Of, relating to, used in, or involving military or naval operations that are smaller, closer to base, and less significant than strategic operations. b. Carried out in support of military or naval operations. 3. Marked by adroitness, ingenuity, or skill. — tac'ti·cal·ly *adv.*

tac·ti·cian (tāk-tīsh'ən) *n.* 1. One who is skilled in the planning and execution of military tactics. 2. A clever maneuverer.

tac·tics (tāk'tīks) *n.* 1. a. (used with a sing. v.) The military art that deals with securing objectives set by strategy, esp. the technique of deploying and directing troops, ships, and aircraft in efficient maneuvers against an enemy. b. (used with pl. v.) Maneuvers used against an enemy. 2. (used with sing. or pl. v.) A procedure or set of maneuvers engaged in to achieve an end, an aim, or a goal. [NLat. *tactica* < Gk. *taktika* < neut. pl. of *taktikos*, of order < *taktos*, arranged; *tassein*, tag-, to arrange.]

tac·tile (tāk'tīl, -tīl') *adj.* 1. a. Perceptible to the sense of touch; tangible. b. Characterized by or conveying an idea of tangibility: "Heaven must thus continue to be a part of tactile language" (Helen Vendler). 2. Used for feeling: *tactile organ*. 3. Of, relating to, or proceeding from the sense of touch; tactual. [< Lat. *tactilis* < *tactus*, p.part. of *tangere*, touch. See TACT.] — tac'tile·ly *adv.* — tac'til'ity (tāk'tīl'itē) *n.*

tactile corpuscle *n.* Any of numerous minute oval end organs of touch in sensitive skin, as in the fingertips.

tac·tion (tāk'shən) *n.* The act of touching; contact. [Lat. *tactio*, *tactiō* < *tactus*, p.part. of *tangere*, to touch. See TACT.]

tact·less (tāk'tlēs) *adj.* Lacking or exhibiting a lack of tact; bluntly inconsiderate or indiscreet. — tact'less·ly *adv.* — tact'less·ness *n.*

tac·tu·al (tāk'tshō-əl) *adj.* Tactile. [Lat. *tactus*, touch; TACT + -AL.] — tac'tu·al·ly *adv.*

tad (tād) *n.* *Informal.* 1. A small boy. 2. A small amount; degree; a bit. [Perh. short for TADPOLE.]

tad·pole (tād'pōl') *n.* The limbless aquatic larva of a frog or toad, having gills and a long flat tail. [ME *taddepol*: *tode*, toad; see TOAD + *pol*, head; see POL.]

Ta·dzhi·k (tā-jīk', tā-) *n.* & *adj.* Var. of Tajik.

Ta·dzhi·k·i (tā-jīk'ē, tā-) *n.* & *adj.* Var. of Tajik.

Ta·dzhi·k·i·stān (tā-jīk'ē-stān', -stān', tā-jī-kyi-stān') *n.* Tajikistan.

Tae·gu (ti-gō'). A city of SE South Korea NNW of Pusan. Pop. 2,031,000.

Tae·jon (ti-jōn', -jōn'). A city of central South Korea SE of Seoul. Pop. 800,000.

tae kwon do (ti' kwōn' dō') *n.* A Korean art of self-defense; a style of karate. [Korean *t'aekwōndo*: *tae*-, to tramp; *kwōn*, fist + *do*, way.]

tael (tāl) *n.* 1. Any of various units of weight used in East Asia, roughly equivalent to 38 grams (1 1/3 ounces). 2. A monetary unit formerly used in China, equivalent in value to the weight of standard silver. [Port. < Malay *tahil*, *tahil*.]

tāe·ni·a also te·ni·a (tē'nē-ā) *n.*, *pl.* -ni·ae (-nē-ē) or -ni·a. 1. A narrow band or ribbon for the hair that was worn in ancient Greece. 2. *Archit.* A band in the Doric order that separates the frieze from the architrave. 3. *Anat.* A ribbon of tissue or muscle. 4. A flatworm of the genus *Taenia*, which includes many tapeworms. [Lat., ribbon, tapeworm; Gk. *tainia*. See ten-*.]

tāe·ni·a·sis also te·ni·a·sis (tē'nī-ā-sis) *n.* Infestation with tapeworms.

taf·fe·ta (tāf'fē-tā) *n.* A crisp smooth plain-woven fabric of a slight sheen, made of various fibers, such as silk, rayon, nylon, and used esp. for women's garments. [ME < *taffetas* < Orlat. *taffeta* < Turk. *tafta* < Pers. *taftah*, linen cloth < p.part. of *taftan*, to twist, spin.] — taf'fe·ta·ly *adj.*

taff·rail (tāf'rāl', -rāl) *n.* *Naut.* 1. The rail around the stern of a vessel. 2. The flat upper part of the stern of a vessel, made of wood and often richly carved. [Alteration of *taffrail* < Du. *taferel*, panel for carving or painting; MDu. *tafelel*, *taferel* < Ofr. *tablel*. See TABLEAU.]

taffrail log *n.* *Naut.* See patent log.

taf·fy (tāf'fē) *n.*, *pl.* -fies. A sweet chewy candy of molasses, brown sugar boiled until very thick and then pulled into a candy is glossy and holds its shape. (?)

taf·i·a also taf·fi·a (tāf'fē-ā) *n.* A cheap rum distilled from molasses and refuse sugar in the West Indies. [Fr. < West Indian Creole orig.]

Taft (tāft), Helen. 1861–1943. First Lady of the U.S. (1931–1933).

Taft, Lorado. 1860–1936. Amer. sculptor whose works include *The Fountain of Time* in Chicago (1922).

Taft, William Howard. 1857–1930. The 27th President of the U.S. (1909–13), who later served as chief justice of the Supreme Court (1921–30).